

The Hancock Jeffersonian

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FINDLAY, O.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1869.

The bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act, which passed the House with such a whirl, a few days ago, is likely to meet with some strenuous opposition in the Senate. Indeed it is highly probable that it may be defeated. The action of the House would seem to be based on the supposition that the bill was intended to be temporary, and that, since we are so soon to be rid of the immediate cause of the bill—A. J.—there is no longer any necessity for its existence. We think this is a mistaken idea, and we are glad to see the Senate deal with this matter more deliberately. It was claimed in the outset that this act was necessary to preserve the proper balance between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government. If this is not the case, the act should never have been passed. If it is the case, it is as much so now as then. The rights and powers vested in Congress belong to the sovereign people of the States, and Congressmen have no more right to surrender them to Gen. Grant than to Andrew Johnson. Either the Tenure-of-Office act is necessary, or Congressmen have been guilty of a piece of temporizing patchwork legislation of which they ought to be ashamed.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald gives the following: "Surratt is now in South America, but will return here in a month. I learn from one of his friends that he has prepared a full and explicit statement of the conspiracy which resulted in the death of President Lincoln. In this he denies all knowledge of any assassination plot, but confesses freely that Booth and himself and others were in a plot to abduct Mr. Lincoln. He declares that assassination was never spoken of to him, and was not agreed on by Booth and Payne until it took place. He further insists on the entire innocence of his mother; maintains that every effort was made to keep the abduction plot from her knowledge, and says she was simply the victim of unfortunate circumstances and the machinations of the witness Weichman, whose evidence, it will be remembered, caused Mrs. Surratt's conviction. Surratt proposes to tell everything he knows—the good, bad and indifferent—and make oath to it. He feels, it is said, that it will be so impartial and straightforward that it will be believed."

The Senate has shelved the bill limiting the tenure of the President to one term. We believe the bill, in its essential features, to have been wise, and it could not but have been beneficial in its effects. Our bitter experience, since the bloody tragedy which resulted in the taking off of Abraham Lincoln, has taught us that not always the most exalted patriotism is rewarded by the occupancy of the Presidential chair. No one we think doubts that Andrew Johnson's apostasy to party and recreancy to principle is traceable to this cause. Nor are we confined to Johnson's case for the evil results of our present rule in regard to this matter. This scheme of Presidents through one term of office for election to a second, has been fraught with more evil results than a great many have ever imagined. We hope yet to see this bill, or one similar, revived and passed.

VIRGINIA is agitated over the reconstruction question, and three parties are doing their best to carry out their respective plans. The Richmond Whig, Norfolk Journal, Richmond Dispatch and Petersburg Index, are the principal papers which favor the proposition of Mr. A. H. Stewart and his associates to accept negro suffrage in return for amnesty. The old fire-eating organs, led by the Richmond Examiner, denounce the movement as cowardly, and the Republican papers, of which the Richmond State Journal is the most prominent, deprecate any concessions to the ex-rebels until after a State Constitution has been formed. When reconstruction has been fairly accomplished, they think the loyal people can afford to be generous, but not before.

A PROPOSITION has been presented in Congress to cut down the Territory of Utah to the bare limits of the Mormon settlements, thus leaving it too small to ever be erected into a State. There seems to be a difficulty in the way in the carrying out of this nice little scheme. Suppose Brigham and his followers would exhibit a disposition to spread out, and refuse to be confined to the territory thus allotted them. In a few years we should have to give them another "territory." The only method to circumvent the Mormons is to allow the territory to be settled up—as it soon will be—and then legislate polygamy out of existence by treating it as a crime.

Gov. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, in taking leave of newspaper life, says: "If in past life, I have been violent on some occasions, my apology is, that like the Apostle Paul, on many occasions, I have fought with the beasts at Ephesus." That will do for you, Brownlow. You can go.

HON. THOS. M. KEY.

Thos. M. Key, whose death we chronicled elsewhere, was a native of Kentucky, and long a prominent lawyer and politician of Cincinnati. He was repeatedly elected from Hamilton county to the Ohio State Senate, and while in that body secured the passage of a bill guaranteeing certain rights in property to married women which had previously been denied them in Ohio legislation. Though violently opposed to the initial steps of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, he declared in favor of the Government, and accepted the position of Judge Advocate on Gen. McClellan's staff, and was that officer's most trustworthy adviser. In this connection, the New York Tribune says of him:

"The country has reason, perhaps, to complain of the large influence exerted over Gen. McClellan in the inspiration, and also in the actual composition of many of the letters and political subjects with which Gen. McClellan helped to embarrass the Administration and distract public sentiment concerning the war; but it has reason also to hold in grateful remembrance the fact that Thomas M. Key was the author of the first Congressional bill for the Emancipation of Slaves in any part of the United States. He wrote with his own hand the bill for the Emancipation of Slaves in the District of Columbia, presented it to the Appropriation Committee of Congress, and urged it upon their attention. As a part of this bill we record we cannot fairly omit to mention that all of the West Virginia proclamations, with the single exception of the one promising to crush insurrection among the slaves, with an iron heel, were from Col. Key's pen. The authorship of that document belongs to Gen. McClellan alone."

Judge Key favored the nomination of Geo. H. Pendleton (between whom and himself a warm personal friendship existed) by the National Democratic Convention last summer. When Pendleton's defeat was foreseen, he urged upon the Ohio delegation to present the name of Salmon P. Chase, and was much disappointed at their failure to do so. His death resulted from a pulmonary complaint contracted during the war.

A GOOD MOVE.

The semi-annual convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, which assembled at Dayton on the 13th inst., passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the committee on the subject of a State Soldier's Orphan's Home be referred, submitted the following report, viz:

WHEREAS, There are, by the best estimate that can be made from existing facts, over two thousand orphan children in Ohio, whose fathers gave up their lives upon the altar of our country, and whose children have been thus deprived of needed protection and support; and

WHEREAS, Many of these little ones are now suffering from lack of food, clothing and shelter, and are exposed to unnumbered and unmitigated evils in the county infirmaries of our State; and

WHEREAS, Sacred obligations are upon us while we cherish the memory of our fallen comrades, to leave no efforts untaken to secure the comfort, education and happiness of their children; and

WHEREAS, Other States have already provided homes which are securing the well being of soldier's orphans; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Department of the Grand Army of the Republic to seek promptly and earnestly, by every just and generous effort, to provide a home for the orphans of our fallen comrades, who fell vindicating the nation's honor, and leaving to Ohio a fair heritage in the memory of their patriotism and valor.

Resolved, That the Council of Administration be and is hereby authorized to institute the necessary steps for the organization of such plans as may in their judgment be best calculated to secure public attention and co-operation on the part of the citizens of Ohio, to aid in securing the erection of a State Orphan's Home for the children of deceased soldiers of Ohio.

Resolved, That the Assistant Inspector General be and is hereby authorized to this Department under the immediate advice and control of the Council of Administration, and that it shall be his duty to solicit aid, to receive contributions, and such proposals of assistance from private citizens or corporate bodies as will aid in the accomplishment of this most important work; and that for such service the Assistant Inspector General shall receive such compensation as may be determined by the Council of Administration.

J. A. CHASE, A. G. BYERS, D. B. COLWELL.

This is a good move, and we hope it will meet with success. The State of Ohio claims peculiar honor for the part taken by her sons in the late war. Let her show that she is worthy of the claim, by providing for the comfort and education of the help less orphans of those who reflected that honor upon her.

THE SENATE IS JUST NOW

periodical attacks of Sue Murphy. Sue had a house burned during the war, and having always been loyal, she asks compensation. Consequently her wise-headed Senators have been wrangling for two or three hours every day for some time past, as to the policy of acceding to her demand. During the debate serious misgivings have arisen as regards Sue's loyalty.

There are a large number who proved their loyalty by their acts, and who never can be compensated for the losses they have sustained—not in property, but in blood and crushed affections—and if any one is to be paid for sacrifices, we should like to see them begin with these. The recognition of Miss Murphy's claim will open the door of the Treasury to thousands of hungry claimants with similar claims, nineteen twentieths of whom never felt or expressed a loyal sentiment. While we can not repay those who are known to be loyal, we object most decidedly to opening the doors of the Treasury to those whose loyalty is doubted.

Those Senators who chose to receive the favors of Andrew Johnson in preference to those of their constituents are fast receiving their reward. Patterson of Tennessee, Dixon of Connecticut, Doolittle of Wisconsin, Henderson of Missouri, have all been left out in the cold. Yet Winkle of West Virginia will be treated likewise, and Trumbull and Fessenden may be thankful that their terms do not expire on the 4th of March, else a like fate would be theirs. Commenting on this, the Cincinnati Gazette says: "There is a way which seems right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death."

An Arkansas Senator has introduced a bill asking a Government subsidy of \$10,000 per mile for a railroad from Little Rock to the Rio Grande. There are some well grounded suspicions that the Union Pacific company, to which a subsidy of that amount per mile has already been granted, are not doing their work according to contract, and we suggest that Congress inquire into the matter before granting additional subsidies.

General Burnside has called a meeting of the officers of the Ninth Army Corps, and of the Roanoke Island Expedition, to take place in New York City on the 8th of February, the anniversary of the capture of Roanoke Island, for the purpose of forming a permanent organization, and arranging for a grand reunion.

For the Jeffersonian.

LETTER FROM MISSOURI. RECORDED MONDAY, JAN. 19, 1869.

FREDERICK DE WOLFE. The promise I gave you when we parted—that of writing to you—I will try and fulfill. The Jeffersonian was duly received; it is a compliment to the county that supports so neat a paper. The cold wintry weather which stopped you, a few weeks since, on the banks of the Osage, has given place to more genial weather. January has indeed, borrowed the temperature of April. Among the numerous children I see at play in the street are many in their late frock, not from need, but by choice—so pleasant is the weather now. But of course this cannot last long; we will see many cold days yet, ere spring comes.

None but those who are familiar with the West can imagine how soon a new town springs up. Fifteen months ago Koscow contained but five houses, with a population of about fifteen—now our population is about three hundred. This speaks well for a place sixty miles from a railroad.

During my travels through the West, I have found no point that combines so many natural advantages for the building of an important town as this. Steamboats now run to this place; we have navigation any ordinary season, at least six months of the year. The amount of freight passing through this place, from St. Louis to 100 wagons per day. I know of no point in the south-west where a wholesale business would pay better than here; in that it is needed to secure a fortune in that line, is capital, with nerve to invest.

Those, too, who are in search of farms can satisfy their most sanguine expectations on these beautiful prairies, or the fertile river bottoms which abound in St. Clair county, and that, too, at reasonable figures.

The enterprising farmer, the wide awake merchant, the industrious mechanic, can find homes and a competency here much sooner, and with less exertion, than in the older and more populous States of the East. Among the many things needed here, is a Flouring Mill; if any of your readers who think of coming to this county, by writing me at this office, I will be glad to send them a circular, and with best wishes for your success, I am,

Respectfully,

DAVE T. BARTLEY.

THE SENATE IS JUST NOW

periodical attacks of Sue Murphy. Sue had a house burned during the war, and having always been loyal, she asks compensation. Consequently her wise-headed Senators have been wrangling for two or three hours every day for some time past, as to the policy of acceding to her demand. During the debate serious misgivings have arisen as regards Sue's loyalty.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

Receipts of customs from January 1st to the 9th were \$2,921,283.

General Spinner is recovering slowly from his recent illness.

A Washington special says the President will soon grant a pardon to Dr. Mudd.

At Philadelphia, Saturday, Gerald Eaton was sentenced to death for the murder of Timothy Heenan.

Hon. Thomas M. Key died in Washington on the 15th inst., of pulmonary disease contracted in the army.

Carl Schurz is the nominee of the Republican members of the Missouri Legislature for United States Senator. Well done.

The Legislative Council of British Columbia is discussing the question of reciprocity with the United States with closed doors.

The net profits of the St. Louis Democrat for 1868 were \$82,000, notwithstanding the latter part of the year was very dull.

The explosion of a blast, near Leont, Cook county, Illinois, on Saturday, killed two workmen and injured several others.

Senator Morrill, of Maine, publishes a card to the Legislature, withdrawing from the Senatorial contest in favor of Hannibal Hamlin.

A committee of the House of Representatives left for New York on the 15th to accompany the remains of the Hon. D. A. Finney to Philadelphia.

A woman was arrested for passing counterfeit money at Davenport, Iowa, on the 13th, and in her bag was found about \$4,000 in spurious currency.

George Weathers, the brute who paroled a child, a few days since, at Louisville, was Saturday morning committed to prison, in default of \$200 bail.

A frightful explosion of burning fluid occurred at Harrisburg, Penn., January 15, by which a young lady Miss Kate Kupert, had her person terribly burned from forehead to feet.

A Denver dispatch says a party has returned from pursuit of the Indians in the Cack La Poudre Valley, having succeeded in capturing one hundred horses and killing one Indian.

Andrew Reed, a dry goods merchant from the West, was chloroformed and robbed while asleep in his room at Earl's House, in New York, Tuesday night. Loss, \$5,000. No arrests.

The Republican caucus at Indianapolis, on the 13th, nominated Lieutenant-Governor Cumbuck for United States Senator. The vote stood, Cumbuck, 41; Newcomb, 8; Prazer, 7; scattering, 10.

A meeting of the prominent merchants of Boston has been held, and a committee appointed to take the necessary steps to memorialize Congress for a renewal of the Reciprocity treaty with Canada.

Brevet Brigadier General J. D. Bingham, Chief of the Quartermaster's Department of the Lakes, has been ordered to make an inspection of the affairs of the Quartermaster's Department in the Fifth District.

The President has accepted the report of the Government Commissioners upon the additional section of twenty miles of Central Pacific Railroad and telegraph line, terminating at the 47th post east of Sacramento, and directed that bonds be issued to the Company.

The firm owning the silks seized in New York a short time ago, for an attempt to evade duties, has offered \$50,000 to have the goods returned to them. The Secretary of the Treasury has the matter under consideration.

The Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of New York was commenced at Albany Friday. Its sessions are being held with closed doors. Many prominent army officers are in attendance. General Sickles was re-elected Grand Commander.

James Loring, of LaSalle, Ill., late Volunteer Lieutenant in the United States Navy, calls on all officers who served in the Western flotilla and Mississippi squadron during the war, to assemble at Cairo, February 13th, and form a society similar in character to that of the armies of the Tennessee, Cumberland, Ohio and Georgia.

Judge Dickey, the sub-committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the frauds committed at the late election in New York State, made a short stay at Troy, and examined only one or two witnesses. A list of one hundred witnesses had been subpoenaed, but he declined to summon them, remarking that he and his colleagues were heartily tired of listening to cases of individual frauds, he, therefore, confined his investigations to the manner in which naturalization papers were issued in the Troy Circuit Court.

Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, and Secretary Seward are at present engaged in framing a treaty between this country and Prussia, for the benefit of emigrants coming here from that part of Europe. It is intended to have a Prussian official located in New York who, in conjunction with a designated officer of this government, and in correspondence with a Board of Commissioners, shall see after the interests of Prussian subjects, and save them from many dangers to which they might otherwise be exposed.

STATE NEWS.

Elyria, Huron county, has a cock-pit.

The Geauga county jail contains five inmates.

Only eighteen interments have been made in the cemetery at Conneaut, Ashtabula county, during the past year.

The following is a list of officers of the Department of Ohio, G. A. R., elected a new day ago at a convention held at Dayton.

The Cincinnati Gazette charges two hundred and fifty dollars per square per annum, while for the same the Commercial charges three hundred.

A fire-plug in the base of Volcano furnace, at Massillon, burned out the other day, and some ten or more tons of molten iron was scattered around the premises most indiscriminately. Nobly hurt.

Three clergymen are under arrest for stoning a German Lutheran clergyman on the street, because he declined to perform regular funeral rites over a deceased member of his Church, who, but for his death, would have been suspended for misconduct.

The Ohio State Journal tells of a colt that got fast in the woods by its halter, and walked around the tree it was fastened to eight weeks—living on the twigs and brush within its reach. Does the Journal mean to insinuate that it became a "Colt revolver"—if so why didn't it go off?

The ladies of Pagetown, Meigs county, accompanied with a band of music, and with flags flying, broke into a whisky shop in that town, and spilled the whisky. One of the proprietors shot at them as they were leaving. They were arrested and gave bail for their appearance to answer the charge.

George B. Wright, Railroad Commissioner of Ohio, reports for the year just closed, 26 railroads in the State, operating a total length of 5,890 miles. Total number of stock killed by accident, 2,492 head—Number of persons killed, 106—injured, 164. Actual excess of earnings over all expenditures, \$14,198,688 12.

Grand Commander—Major General J. Warren Kiefer, of Springfield, Ohio. Senior Vice Grand Commander—Col. B. F. Coates, of Portsmouth. Junior Vice Grand Commander—Col. Robt. M. Moore, of Cincinnati. Assistant Inspector General—Chaplain G. W. Collier, of Fremont. A. Q. M. General—Capt. A. C. Duell, of Urbana. Surgeon General—Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick, of Hamilton. Chaplain—Chaplain Wm. Earnshaw.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE—Thursday, Jan. 14—Mr. Morton introduced a bill giving a pension to the widow of President Lincoln. Some additional time was given to the consideration of Sue Murphy's claim. Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to enforce the last amendment to the Constitution. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, made a speech against the Reciprocity Treaty. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill amending the Tenure of Office act. Mr. Kellogg, of Louisiana, introduced another Pacific Railroad bill.

HOUSE—Mr. Ashley's Territorial bill was postponed two weeks. The same gentleman reported a bill for securing the purity of elections in Territories. Mr. Van Horn, of New York, made a long speech in favor of the Niagara Ship Canal. Mr. Humphreys of the same State, spoke in favor of it. The Committee on Elections reported in favor of Switzer against Anderson in the Missouri case.

SENATE—Friday, Jan. 15—A petition from Miami Indians, living in Indiana, regarding public lands occupied by them, was presented and referred. A Constitutional amendment, on suffrage, similar to that recently reported by Mr. Boutwell in the House, was reported from the Judiciary Committee. A resolution was passed, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of contracts made during the war with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The credentials of Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut, were presented. The Sue Murphy claim again came up, and after a long discussion, was sent back to the committee, which virtually kills it. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE—The Committee on Elections reported in the Georgia case that Christie was elected but not eligible, and that Wimpy was not elected. A bill to incorporate an institution for the blind in the District of Columbia was slaughtered, 80 to 63. The Niagara Ship Canal bill was the subject of a long debate, after which it was voted back into Committee, which is the end of it this session. Adjourned till Monday.

SENATE—Monday, Jan. 18—Petitions were read from leading merchants of Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, asking that all sales or loans of Government bonds be hereafter made by advertising proposals and inviting public competition. Also that all sales of gold, on account of the United States be made at public auction. Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee reported a bill regulating contracts, national banks, etc. Messrs. Harlan, Conness, and others, referred to the letters of H. V. Boynton to the Cincinnati Gazette, denouncing them as slanderous and untrue. After some

discussion on Mr. Morrill's amendment to the bill regulating the duty on copper, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—Several new bills and resolutions were introduced, among which was one by Mr. Holman, granting further subsidies or grants of land to railroads or other corporations. The resolution as to granting subsidies was passed—yeas 99, nays 67. After some other important business, the House, at five o'clock, adjourned.

SENATE—The President's communication, giving the authority upon which he issued his recent Amnesty Proclamation, was read, and Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, criticized it sharply. Various bills and memorials were presented, among them a bill by Mr. Morrill for the relief of the President and Directors of the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad Company. Mr. Thayer proposed an amendment to the National Constitution guaranteeing universal suffrage. The Senate resumed consideration of the Copper bill and, after some amendment, passed it. A short Executive session was held before the adjournment, but no important matters were acted on.

HOUSE—There was a sharp debate on a proposition to print 20,000 copies of Commissioner Wells's report. Mr. Kelley, of Pa., attacked the report with vigor, and it was defended by Messrs. Garfield, Jencks and Moorhead. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Ashley's bill for securing the purity of elections in the Territories was passed. Senate bill granting land and subsidies to the Denver Pacific Railroad Company was debated. Mr. Washburn and others attacking the measure with much force. A number of amendments were proposed, but no vote was taken.

THE SUE MURPHY CLAIM.

In Fortieth Century, Alabama, in March, 1864, by order of General Sherman, it became necessary to dispossess the citizens of their property. Miss Sue Murphy claims \$7,000 for a dwelling house and outbuildings which she destroyed in building fortifications. A bill to pay her is in the Senate, and has been much debated; and so many Senators have taken a soft side toward it as to indicate danger of its passage. This little bill, with a young woman hitched to it, who is represented as having burned with loyalty all the time is cunningly devised to establish a precedent for the payment of all the destruction that was caused by military operations in the South. For the occasion, Senator Hendricks, generally is not an admirer of Southern loyalists, and who considers them traitors to their own State, pleads the loyalty of this young woman, and her prayers for the triumph of the Union arms. And Garret Davis pleads that she is a woman, and fair, and appeals to the gallantry of Senators of this young man, and her prayers for the triumph of the Union arms. And Garret Davis pleads that she is a woman, and fair, and appeals to the gallantry of Senators of this young man, and her prayers for the triumph of the Union arms.

The Executive committee elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Rev. J. W. Osborn, Columbus. Vice Presidents—Pres. F. Merrick, of Delaware; and Caleb Clark, of Cincinnati. Secretary—C. P. Simpson, Cincinnati. Treasurer—H. V. Horton, Cincinnati. General Financial Manager—Prof. J. Mott.

The following gentlemen will be the laboring agents in the State: Rev. Jacob Spence, Rev. S. D. Shaffer, E. W. Leake, Rev. Henry Chance, and F. D. Royce. The regular Annual Session of the State Alliance will be held in this city on the 21 Wednesday in July next.

It will be seen by the above that the Rev. S. D. Shaffer, editor of the Harbinger, will continue his labors in the cause of temperance in North-west Ohio, during the ensuing year. Mr. S. is one of the best laborers in the cause we have ever known. Energetic and fearless in the discharge of his duty, he even compels the admiration of his enemies by the unflinching manner in which he fights intemperance and its allies. He has our warmest wishes for success.

Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

In this important Report, it will be seen that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, the sum of one hundred and ninety-one million dollars was collected from internal revenue, the expenses of collecting which was five per cent. The heavy items in this account are the taxes paid on the indulgence of popular appetite. The amount received, for instance, from the tax on chewing and smoking tobacco was, in round numbers, fifteen million dollars. Add to this the cost of production and dealers' profits, which is estimated to be five times more than the revenue tax, amounting to seventy-five million dollars. All the railroads paid together less than seven millions, the companies less than two millions and the telegraph and express companies not a million between them, so that chewing and smoking tobacco—our small vice, as they are called—are really "hugger-bugger" things in the Commissioner's report, than all the railroads, telegraphs or express and insurance companies in the United States taken together.

The number of cigars taxed was six hundred million. It is calculated that many more are used through smuggling, making a grand total yearly expenditure in the United States of one hundred and fifty million dollars for tobacco alone.

Will not some Philanthropist discover some remedy for this enormous and useless waste of money? Only think of it, one hundred and fifty million dollars annually thrown away! This would soon liquidate our national debt. The question recurs, where will an Antidote be found for this greatest of evils.—New York Herald.

The Utica Telegraph has found the meanest man in the world. It says that a man in that city, who was required to act as bail for the defendant of a friend's wife, presented the bereaved husband with a bill of fifty cents for his service in that capacity and received his pay.

BETWEEN 40,000 and 50,000 sheep, says the Tuscarawas Advocate, have been slaughtered in that county this fall for the hides and tallow.

CONTESTED PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

The developments of fraud in New York made in the course of the investigation of the Congressional committees render it certain that the fair and honest vote of the State would have given Grant a majority of at least fifteen thousand. Luckily the rest of the states were so strongly for Grant that his election did not depend on the vote of New York, and the choice of the Democratic electoral ticket became a matter of little or no moment, except to election gamblers. But it might very easily happen that the vote of so large a State would determine the election of President, and in that case the grave difficulty, even leading to a conflict of arms, and civil war, might arise from a claim of fraud in the popular vote for electors. And this fact draws attention to a defect in our laws which greatly needs a remedy—the lack of time to legally contest an election for Presidential electors. The electors are chosen in November; they are required by law to meet to perform their duty on the first Wednesday in December; having done which their functions cease. An election must, therefore, be contested and the decision reached, by the electors, in less than a month, and this fact draws attention to a defect in our laws which greatly needs a remedy—the lack of time to legally contest an election for Presidential electors. The electors are chosen in November; they are required by law to meet to perform their duty on the first Wednesday in December; having done which their functions cease. An election must, therefore, be contested and the decision reached, by the electors, in less than a month, and this fact draws attention to a defect in our laws which greatly needs a remedy—the lack of time to legally contest an election for Presidential electors.

The most simple and obvious as well as the most radical remedy for this defect is the abolition of the entire electoral and system of electors. Presidential electors. As a device to secure the election of higher minds than the vulgar populace in the choice of a President, it has proven a failure, and it limits the freedom of choice of the citizens, while granting no freedom of choice at all to the elector. The latter is a mere tool in the hands of the vulgar populace in the choice of a President in a farce, for he only does what he has to do. Again, the system is a clog on the individual voter who cannot make his own choice. As President, he must vote for a set of men who do the voting. Nor does it give a fair expression of the strength of opposing candidates. In New York we see 430,000 Democratic voters electing 35 electors, while 420,000 Republicans elect only 35 electors. All these difficulties would be done away with by reverting to the simple and proper course of a direct vote for President and Vice President by the people.

But this measure requires an amendment to the Constitution, and as there is no axe to grind in it, we fear that it will not soon be adopted, and some makeshift must be devised to allow time for investigation and decision in case of fraud.—Cleveland Leader.

CARL SCHURZ.

The nomination of Hon. Carl Schurz as United States Senator from Missouri is a great triumph, and a great victory over intrigue and wire pulling. He had sixty votes in caucus out of one hundred, but it is the question had been decided by vote of the people he would have been elected. In the last of the United States, he is one of the ablest men in Missouri, and perhaps the foremost German in the United States. He has been a long time in the land of his political faith, and after a series of adventures and a display of heroism in Germany which would well befit the pages of old romance. Scarcely less remarkable in old world eyes is his remarkable rise to power and place. Coming to this country seventeen years ago, young, friendless, unknown, a foreigner, speaking an alien language, he has risen to the highest legislative position in the land almost before he has remained long enough in the country to fill the place.

for by the constitution and laws of the United States a foreigner must have been in the country at least fourteen years before he is eligible for election of United States Senator. Such an event would be impossible in any other country of the world, and it is an illustration of the advantages of our country to the poor of other countries.

For Sale or Rent.

Two lots in North Findlay, well suited for fruit and vegetable raising, with a small house, wood house, barn, etc. Enquire at the residence of J. B. DUNN, 103-41.

Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned being desirous to move to the West, offers for sale, a fine farm of 150 acres, with a small house, wood house, barn, etc. Enquire at the residence of J. B. DUNN, 103-41.

Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

In this important Report, it will be seen that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, the sum of one hundred and ninety-one million dollars was collected from internal revenue, the expenses of collecting which was five per cent. The heavy items in this account are the taxes paid on the indulgence of popular appetite. The amount received, for instance, from the tax on chewing and smoking tobacco was, in round numbers, fifteen million dollars. Add to this the cost of production and dealers' profits, which is estimated to be five times more than the revenue tax, amounting to seventy-five million dollars. All the railroads paid together less than seven millions, the companies less than two millions and the telegraph and express companies not a million between them, so that chewing and smoking tobacco—our small vice, as they are called—are really "hugger-bugger" things in the Commissioner's report, than all the railroads, telegraphs or express and insurance companies in the United States taken together.

The number of cigars taxed was six hundred million. It is calculated that many more are used through smuggling, making a grand total yearly expenditure in the United States of one hundred and fifty million dollars for tobacco alone.

Will not some Philanthropist discover some remedy for this enormous and useless waste of money? Only think of it, one hundred and fifty million dollars annually thrown away! This would soon liquidate our national debt. The question recurs, where will an Antidote be found for this greatest of evils.—New York Herald.

The Utica Telegraph has found the meanest man in the world. It says that a man in that city, who was required to act as bail for the defendant of a friend's wife, presented the bereaved husband with a bill of fifty cents for his service in that capacity and received his pay.

BETWEEN 40,000 and 50,000 sheep, says the Tuscarawas Advocate, have been slaughtered in that county this fall for the hides and tallow.

CONTESTED PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

The developments of fraud in New York made in the course of the investigation of the Congressional committees render it certain that the fair and honest vote of the State would have given Grant a majority of at least fifteen thousand. Luckily the rest of the states were so strongly for Grant that his election did not depend on the vote of New York, and the choice of the Democratic electoral ticket became a matter of little or no moment, except to election gamblers. But it might very easily happen that the vote of so large a State would determine the election of President, and in that case the grave difficulty, even leading to a conflict of arms, and civil war, might arise from a claim of fraud in the popular vote for electors. And this fact draws attention to a defect in our laws which greatly needs a remedy—the lack of time to legally contest an election for Presidential electors. The electors are chosen in November; they are required by law to meet to perform their duty on the first Wednesday in December; having done which their functions cease. An election must